

WASHINGTON CRITIC
AND
SUNDAY CAPITAL.

HAWKINS, COWEN & BOWRETT.

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THE CRITIC.

Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 2, 1890.

TO THE CAPITAL.

In usurping your title, THE SUNDAY CRITIC offers you its sincere apology and regrets. Necessity, not desire, is to blame. You are the victim of no upstart ambition. Neither impertinence nor contempt is intended. Those who value and respect your venerable name and good will would not thus wantonly betray them. For accounting, look rather to those to whom you have so long given your life blood that they might live.

THE CRITIC.

Washington, D. C.

RED TAPE.

The Washington printers, like the writers in many cities, have a union, the purpose of which is self-protection, ostensibly. The need of this organization is obvious to every one who is familiar with the especial opulence and monopolistic greed of the Washington editor and newspaper owner. If ever printers had a just grievance it was, perhaps, against the heartless newspaper millionaire in Washington. Therefore it is not to be wondered at that they passed severe laws for the suppression of his wealth and the amelioration of his business morals. Among these was a measure designed to prevent him from forming trusts. It provided that types "set up" or composed for one newspaper should be charged for again by the printers on any other newspaper to whose columns the matter might be transferred. THE SUNDAY CAPITAL and EVENING CRITIC are virtually one. They are owned and operated in the same shop, edited by the same staff, composed by the same printers, but the printers' union, in its dictatorial distinctions, provides to be separate, different, exclusive. Under this spiritual definition the composition of advertisements continued from THE CRITIC to THE CAPITAL, or from THE CAPITAL to THE CRITIC would have to be paid for a second time. By supplying the word CAPITAL with that of CRITIC in the title of the paper, however, the conscience of all concerned is appeased and the sanctity of the typographical law maintained. Thus it is that the red tape of the despot may, in the process of time and democracy, become a virtue for reasoning bodies of men.

NOT A FAIR SAMPLE.

THE CRITIC, under its new management, intends to make very few apologies. It will strive rather to avoid all apologies for apology. It is due to itself, however, to say that this number of the Sunday paper, being the first to issue from the hands of the present publishers, is, for reasons which relate to the unprepared mechanical department, much smaller than the Sunday edition will ever be again. While this number may commend itself to its readers as a more entertaining Sunday morning visitor than its immediate predecessor, the Capital, it still falls very far short of the intentions of the publishers. Next Sunday's edition will more clearly demonstrate what it is to be in the future. To day's number is not a fair sample.

SCIENTISTS AS LAW-MAKERS.

The future is the pursuit of science. The present is the business of politics. Science lends the mind away from affairs. Politics confines it within material bounds. The intellects presiding over these two elements in human progress disdain each other, while they could, with mutual advantage, direct microbes and delude men on common grounds. Night and day, science is made up of equal parts of savants chosen by their own societies and of politicians elected by the people, with judicial presidents taken from the Supreme benches, produce an amelioration of government?

Ever since the French revolution lawyers have swayed the tribunes and controlled the enfranchised nations. Why? Because they are the expounders of law and should, therefore, in the interest of universal harmony, be its authors? Not at all, for it is they who confound the laws after they are made.

Because they are especially fired by the love of human destiny? No, for they are not, as a class, given to fretting for the future.

It is because their profession puts them into the habit of standing for individual or local interests, of talking and working for them, of learning to find or invent right or wrong to fit specious pleading. The relation of lawyer and client is become precisely the relation between regulator and locality. There is the best illustration of this in the tariff contest, one which affects the sum total of conditions in the nation, yet one in which every foreigner and foreigner fights as if the amphitheatres were at the side scene of his own election.

Cicero was not an oratorical lawyer merely; a moral science amounted to an occupation with him. His trust and best adviser was the speculative Atticus. The judicial minds which took active part in the affairs of earlier republics followed or moved in philosophic or scientific schools. While combating for and against the passions of life they rarely lost sight of his higher purposes. They were not men whose abilities were stuffed with straw, and whose mental digestion was cloyed with corporation axioms and provincial economies. Nor is the type of the ancients lost to expe-

rience. We have him preserved among us, but powerless. It is not the desire to affirm that the lawyer is exceptionally wicked or unusually weak. He is the chief officer of public right, the commander of affairs and the policeman of society. The journalist compared with him, for example, is as the parrot to the eagle. As it has been truly said of him, he at least of all men is honest with one, for he never betrays his client. However, this doubtful praise is conceded to certain persons who agree to violate the seventh commandment (See "Tales of the version" and the common law. But what the lawyer is to the client that employs him, to the interest that may elect him as a law maker, or to the corporation which may make him in politics is not the point. He is, by whatever design, the supreme agent in modern legislation, and he is going to be largely responsible to posterity for the errors and follies of his time. To diminish these, and frame democracy on advanced lines, is a power within his grasp. He should call upon science to sit with him, to devise with him, to act with him. Between the people, to whom science is mystery, and the scientist, to whom the people is mad-pole, the political lawyer is the middle-man. That is to say, of all the classes of democracy, the legal one has the largest and most intelligent representation in government. It is wholly within the influence of the legal profession to organize, and lead to triumph, a movement to equally divide the cases of State and Federal government, and to combine the business of life with ideas of eternity—forces which would neutralize the influence of passion on legislation, and thereby insure happier conditions everywhere—by squaring their own passions with the scientific knowledge of cause and effect. Civilization has reached a point where the great minds whose life occupation is the search for universal truth might, in taking part in the polemics for the public good, have a beneficial effect on those other great minds whose enthusiasm for truth no longer ventures beyond the lines of partisanship.

FOX POPULI, FOX DEI.

The current number of "Blackwood's Magazine" has a poem denouncing the theory of popular government. The gist of the affair is in these lines:

Where do all great ideas, all large aims,
All sciences that lift humanity, have birth?
In the majority? Oh, no, my great;
To the minority of one. To the minority of one.

The world has always been republished in the ultimate. It has tolerated kings to a certain point, and after that point was passed it has overthrown them. Perhaps it has substituted other kings, but they in turn have been subjected, in all great final ways, to the irresistible force of popular judgment. What is the difference in principle, whether a ruler is elected by force of arms or by force of ballots?

The people rule. They govern themselves. They are might, and God speaks through them as plainly as he does in the storm, the avalanche, the earthquake, or in the quieter forces of the changing seasons. The thing which must be the exponent of the divine will is the mind of man. That is true enough. But should that man rule the people in every way because of it? What renders an idea really great? Its reception, not its birth. What is music with nobody to hear it? What is poetry with nobody to read it? In the ultimate the people rule. They always have ruled and they always will rule.

The republic is not a creation of new forces, but a recognition of old ones. It is the surrender to the natural. It is the adjustment of humanity to itself. It is the realism of government.

MR. REED AS SPEAKER.

This is an eminently business-like Congress. The reason is found in the admirable executive qualities of the Hon. Thomas Buchanan Reed, Speaker of the House of Representatives. The representative branch of Congress is the one which sets the legislative pace, for the dignified Senate accepts to its fullest extent the maxim which advises us to make haste slowly. The causes of this are twofold. First, the House is the body under the Constitution charged with the origination of bills. Secondly, the Speaker of the House is the body which stands closest to the people, being elected by a direct vote and at more frequent intervals. Thirdly, the House is the larger body numerically and is, therefore, more difficult for it to arrive at a determination in regard to any given measure.

The latter reason makes it a body more difficult to govern than the smaller Senate. The speaker requires an executive ability of a high order to rule this sometimes turbulent body successfully. The Senate can dispense with this quality in its presiding officer altogether, and yet get along very nicely.

Mr. Reed has displayed executive abilities of a high order. Indeed, they do justice to his early training in the Navy, and may, at times, even smack of the arbitrary brusqueness of the quarter-deck. He began his Congressional career in the Forty-fifth Congress, when Mr. Randall was Speaker. He rose to leadership gradually. In the Forty-seventh Congress he shared the honor with Mr. Hancock of New York, now Senator, though, in some respects, Mr. George M. Robinson of New Jersey, through his own audacity and the favor of Speaker Keifer, overshadowed them both. During the three succeeding Congresses, in which the Democrats had a constant majority and the Chair was occupied by Mr. Carlisle, a very able man and a skillful parliamentarian, though hardly to be classed as an aggressive leader, Mr. Reed developed into one of the keenest and most skillful of minority leaders Congress has ever known. His strength did not lay in his power as an orator, for he seldom made long speeches or set orations. His strength lay in his faculty of condensing a long column argument into a paragraph, and that paragraph luminous with wit and adorned with a sarcasm worthy of

Tristram Burgess at his best. And then the marvellous quickness of the man. His readiness, his vast stores of information on all kinds of subjects, his constant alertness, prepared on the instant to take advantage of any weakness, however slight, in his opponent's argument.

Notwithstanding Speaker Reed is popularly called Tom Reed, he is not a magnetic man, not a ball fellow with men on the back or walking about with them arm in arm. The prominence he has gained is due to sheer force of intellect. He has fought his way to the front by his gladiatorial skill in the rough and tumble debates of the House. His natural ability, reinforced by his experience, has compelled recognition. When he was chosen Speaker there were other candidates personally more popular than he. But his party associates conferred the coveted honor upon him because he had earned it in the days when they were in the minority. His followers now feel toward him, since the preliminary skirmishes leading up to the general engagement of yesterday, much as General William Nelson's "Bull" Nelson's volunteers felt toward him after the great battle of Shiloh. Before that event the volunteers resented the stern and arbitrary methods of their commander who had come to them fresh from the quarter-deck and had introduced among them the rigid discipline of a man-of-war. They hated him and cursed him with smothered breath. But when they saw the old man in battle, when they saw him spur his Kentucky thoroughbred up the steep slope at Pittsburg Landing, scattering the skulking stragglers left and left to make way for his own men, "men who would fight," he shouted—"when they saw these things and witnessed the magnificent rage of the battle which seized him and recognized the soldierly skill with which he led them, they fairly worshipped him and were ready to follow him to storm the very gates of the Lower World.

The Republicans are feeling something the same way toward Speaker Reed. They may have themselves felt the sting of his sarcasm and been the victims of the shafts of his wit, and have felt resentful. That is all lost in the admiration of his skill and courage in the Chair has extorted from them, and the confidence these qualities have inspired. If he does not misuse this confidence, he need never lose the respect and admiration of his party friends.

MR. GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA, the eminent English journalist, used to have a great deal of trouble when he had any important piece of work to do. Sometimes the newspaper which was intended to publish his work would find it necessary to communicate with him, and all hands would start out in a ham and on foot to visit the resort frequented by him. Mr. Sala used to have that way. He is married now, and his vanishing days are over for good and all.

MR. JOHN L. SULLIVAN watched Mr. Peter Jackson spar in New York on Friday evening last, and at the close of the performance expressed the opinion that before long he would "do" the colored man and brother in about two rounds. How many miles it is since Mr. Sullivan was swelling with a custom of going about and paying all his debts on New Year's Day, our glorious country may become a unit in favor of the strict enforcement of the Exclusion act.

THE CHICAGO NEWS of January 29 says that hostility to the Interstate Commerce law has long been the "raison d'être" of certain Illinois Senators. The remainder of the News of that date is printed in English.

A WANDERING PARAGRAPH says that Zola's story, "The Dream," is to be turned into a comic opera. Those who have read the story will probably wish the opera to be exempt from the law of the comic than the result.

THE MAN WHO started the story that John Sherman was going to support Mr. McKinley for the next Presidential nomination ought to utilize that imagination of his in the legitimate field of spring poetry.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY FELLOWS of New York has flunked once more in the boodle cases. All District Attorney Fellows need to make a pretty good District Attorney is a new man in his place.

THE CAUSE OF RUSSIA is said to be a very illiterate man, but when one stops to think of the sort of language they have over there, one is not sure but this is to the czar's credit.

IF THE GRANT MONUMENT keeps on growing in the direction it has set out upon, it will soon be visible to the center of the earth. It is now almost as tall as we are.

SERIOUSLY, NOW, how many of you fellows who are writing brilliant paragraphs about the impossibility of understanding Browning have ever tried to read him?

IF CHANCEMEY M. DEWEY and Thomas C. Platt should really contend for the Senatorship, they would get left. And it wouldn't be Thomas C. Platt.

IF A MAN WANTS an exciting game of chance, like the deposit lottery in a New York bank to-day and guess what he will have to-morrow.

STEAKER TEDD seems to have a happy fancy of feeding things. Perhaps he could put an end to the horrible struggle in baseball circles.

THE CRITIC is probably the only paper in the United States to refrain from mentioning this morning that this is ground hog day.

A PROPHECY at Oakland, Cal., predicts that Chicago will be destroyed inside of eighty days. We shall wait as patiently as possible.

BARNUM HAS BEEN giving lectures in London for the benefit of the Irish Industrial Union—and Barnum.

WHAT PENNSYLVANIA NEEDS is a new bottom—one that will keep her from leaking through.

SENATOR FAIRBANKS, comes from Illinois, but he is no sucker.

SOCIETY.

The list of galleys for the present week is a very full one, exclusive of the numerous breakfasts, luncheons and dinners to be given.

Monday—Mrs. J. U. Breckinridge and Miss Breckinridge will give a tea at 5 o'clock. Mrs. George Whitfield Brown and Miss Cuthbert will give a tea from 4 to 7. Representative and Mrs. Sprague will give a tea.

Tuesday—Mrs. Charles Blagden will give a tea at her country place near Washington. In the evening Mrs. Mandeville Carlisle will give a dancing party to her daughter, Miss Mildred Carlisle.

Wednesday—Mrs. W. B. Moses will give a reception from 8 to 12 in her apartments at the Normandie.

Thursday—Mrs. Black. Miss Voorhes will give a tea from 4 to 7. In the evening Senator and Mrs. Doherty will give the second of their series of dinner parties.

Friday—Mrs. D. P. Morgan will hold the first of a series of teas for the 5th, 12th and 16th instants. Mrs. and Miss Burdette will give a tea from 4 to 7. Mrs. Barrett and Miss Elliot will give an afternoon tea at their residence, 1424 Massachusetts avenue.

Saturday—Mrs. Harrison will hold her last public reception from 3 to 5 p. m. Mrs. Marcellus Bailey will hold the first of her series of teas for Saturdays in February at her residence, 2001 R street.

Sunday—Mrs. and Miss Burdette will give a dinner party. The date of the subscription german to be given under the auspices of Mrs. McKee, Mrs. Russell Harrison, Mrs. Richardson Clover, Miss Porter, Miss Stoughton, Miss Myer and Miss Lowry has been changed from the 7th to the 10th inst.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP. President and Mrs. Harrison, accompanied by Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, will leave for New York, to attend the centennial celebration of the formation of the Supreme Court. While in New York the distinguished party will be the guests of the New York Bar Association.

INTRUDING ON THE BRITISH MINISTER. The announcement made several weeks ago that Sir Julian and Lady Pauncefote had been invited to dine at the White House, has served to subject them to considerable annoyance from the great crowd of strangers who have besieged the Legation each week. These receptions are not intended in any sense for the general public, but are a subject of the personal friends of Sir Julian and Lady Pauncefote.

MRS. HIGGS' TRIP. The tea given by Mrs. Frank Riggs on Wednesday was among the enjoyable ones of the week. Mrs. Riggs received her guests alone. In the tea-room Miss Susie Lee and Mrs. Calderon Carlisle served tea and chocolate. Among the guests were Mrs. Newbold, Boston, Mrs. Carrie May Wright, Countess, Mrs. Thomas Wood, Mrs. Stanton Schroeder, Miss Sallie Emory, Mrs. William Hill, Mrs. Charles Mann, Mrs. Charles Hill, Miss Condit Smith and Mr. Arthur Brice.

ONE OF THE WEEK'S EVENTS. Mrs. Isaac Henderson and Mrs. Carbaugh gave a handsome tea on Friday afternoon to their guests, Miss Cottler of England and Mrs. McKay of New York. Several musicians played throughout the afternoon, which added to the enjoyment of the occasion. The gown worn by the hostess was of white ottoman silk, with draperies of thread lace. Mrs. Carbaugh's gown was of white embroidered muslin.

Mrs. McKee, black silk and brocade. Mrs. McKee, black-color point d'esprit garlanded with poppies. The other ladies of the receiving party were Mrs. Frost, in heliotrope brocade and velvet; Mrs. Frey, a Paris gown of black lace; Miss Edith Soule, blue tulle and corsage trimmings of forget-me-nots; Miss Gouverneur, blue silk, and Miss Hutchinson of New York, in old rose crepe de Chine with black velvet trimmings. The guests included persons prominent in social and army circles.

MRS. PAYNE'S LUNCHEON. Mrs. Senator Payne gave a beautiful luncheon yesterday in honor of Miss Betty Thompson of New York, who was here last winter as Mrs. Whitney's guest. The table was decorated all in pink, pink roses for favors and the tapers burned under pink shades. The guests were Miss Fuller, Harlan, Corkhill, Miss Sherman, Condit Smith, Mary Taylor, Carter, Preston, Florence Bayard, May McCulloch, Voorhes, Boardman, Harris of Cleveland, Nellie Bidle, Ingalls and Pugsley. Mrs. Payne is a great favorite with young ladies, and the luncheon was one of the delectable of the season.

MRS. KENNEDY'S RECEPTION. Mrs. Ulrich Kennedy held a most delightful reception Friday at 25 Lafayette Square, the last formal one of the season, before leaving to spend the holidays at her sister's, where she is a student at Yale.

Mrs. Marquis, wife of the professor of Greek at the McCormick Theological Seminary, is the guest of Assistant Attorney General and Mrs. Shields, at 2019 N street.

Mr. Louis Redfern has returned from abroad for a short stay with his parents. Miss Mame Redfern has been so ill with nervous prostration for several weeks past that she has been unable to leave her home.

Colonel John M. Wilson spent several days in the city last week, the guest of his sister, the widow of General Duncan.

Mrs. Sadie Gibson, daughter of Captain Woodman Gibson, has returned from a visit to relatives at West River, Md.

Mrs. Edward P. Mertz will be at home Wednesday, assisted by her mother and sister, Mrs. L. G. Hine and Miss Hine, Mrs. W. E. Nabers, Mrs. M. P. Finley, Mrs. J. T. Thomas and Mrs. D. E. Sharlette.

Mrs. N. S. Club, composed principally of Georgetown ladies and gentlemen, were delightfully entertained last Wednesday evening by the Misses Welsh at 307 N street northwest.

Mrs. J. G. Thompson of 1308 Riggs street northwest will leave the latter part of the week for a month's visit to Philadelphia and vicinity.

Mr. John D. McGill will be visiting in Boston.

Chief Engineer Montgomery Fletcher, U. S. N., who has been in Washington on

a postscript of more than usual merit. The complete journal works of this gifted woman, recently published, have met with general commendation from the press.

Postmaster General and Mrs. Wamamaker have as their guests Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Brown, Mrs. Rodney Wamamaker, Mrs. Morton Fox of Philadelphia and Miss Morgan.

Secretary and Mrs. Proctor have visiting them Mrs. Maudie of Boston. The young son of the Secretary of War has greatly improved in health during the past few weeks, and, in company with Mrs. and Mrs. Proctor, drives to Arlington every morning in an open carriage.

Ex-Representative and Mrs. Henderson will give a reception to the Pan-American Congress, February 10.

Mrs. and Mrs. Washburn have issued cards for a Tuesday, February 11.

The Bowling Club will give a large theatre party of fifty guests Saturday, the 15th inst.

The annual ball at the Country Club will be given February 17.

Postmaster-General and Mrs. Wamamaker will give their second card reception February 17.

Mrs. Leland Stanford will give a tea on Thursday, Monday of Shrove Tuesday, February 18.

Mr. Kenneth Kerr and Mr. Hal Kerr, now engaged in business in Salt Lake, are in the city on a visit to their mother, at her residence, on Twentieth street.

Mr. Edwards of the British Legation has recovered from a severe attack of grip.

Miss Flora Bell of Philadelphia is the guest of Mrs. Lowrie Bell.

Mrs. De Ford Webb has issued cards for Tuesdays in February.

Mrs. George Boardman Haycock has issued cards for Saturdays in February.

Mr. Joseph McCummon has issued cards for Fridays in February.

Mrs. Brownell and sister, Miss Constable, have issued cards for Wednesdays in February.

Mrs. William May is at home Thursdays until Lent.

The Misses Warren Brown will receive Mondays in Lent at the Arlington. They are actively interested in organizing a young ladies' club, the first meeting of which will be held at the Arlington February 4.

Mrs. and Miss Mullan have issued cards to their friends for informal receptions Sunday evenings at 9 o'clock.

Justice and Mrs. Blatchford entertained at dinner on Wednesday Sir Julian and Lady Pauncefote, Baron de Struve, Senator and Mrs. Stanford, ex-Senator and Mrs. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Feltow, Mrs. Hazen and Admiral Harman.

Miss Sidney Price of Wilmington is the guest of Lieutenant and Mrs. T. B. M. Mason.

Mr. and Mrs. Mark Kerr are keeping house at 1708 M street.

Mr. and Mrs. Lansing returned last week from their honeymoon-trip South on Sir Bateman's yacht, and after a stay of several days with Mr. and Mrs. John W. Foster, left for their home in Watertown, N. Y., where Mr. Lansing is engaged in the practice of law.

Mrs. Kilpatrick, widow of the late General Kilpatrick, U. S. A., whose engagement to General Schofield was rumored last week, is spending the winter at the Shoreham with her two daughters, the younger of whom is about to be married.

Mrs. Kilpatrick, accompanied by Senator McPherson, called on Secretary Proctor a fortnight since and presented him with the large cavalry sabre worn by General Kilpatrick during the war. Senator McPherson, in his speech of presentation, gave a brief history of the sword, together with a sketch of the career of the distinguished officer to whom it belonged.

Miss Wootton, the pretty young granddaughter of General and Mrs. Wright, who has been their guest for several weeks, will return to her home to-morrow, to the regret of the many friends made during her stay.

Mrs. King of New York left for her home Tuesday, after a visit to Mrs. Melville Shuster.

Mrs. Clarke, daughter of Mrs. Henry of Cleveland, an heiress of unusual beauty, is spending several weeks with Mrs. and Miss Heintzelman at their new home, 927 Nineteenth street.

Colonel Brigham of Ohio returned to his home on Thursday, after a stay of several weeks at the Elbott.

Mr. and Mrs. George Washington Salter, accompanied by Mrs. and Mrs. O. S. Fanning of New York, have been spending the week at the Shoreham.

Miss Josie Kelton has gone to Fortress Monroe for several weeks.

Mrs. Barnes of New York is the guest of Mrs. A. Cleveland Tyler, who gave a dinner in her honor Thursday evening and an afternoon tea on Friday.

Mrs. Hayes and Miss Sybil Hayes are at the Shoreham for a short stay, having recently returned from a stay of several years abroad.

Mrs. Percival Drayton has returned to Washington and is spending the season with Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Howland, at the house on K street leased from Mr. Charles Nordhoff.

Ms. Lucy Freylinghuysen is the guest of Judge and Mrs. John Davis.

leave for sometime past, has been assigned to duty in this city, which intelligence will prove a source of pleasure to his many friends.

Mrs. Connell, wife of Representative Connell of Nebraska, will receive on Tuesday at 1400 Massachusetts avenue.

Several members of the City Troop of Philadelphia attended the Army and Navy Assembly on Wednesday evening in full uniform, with cavalry boots and spurs. The latter adjutant in the uniforms proved the reverse of agreeable in dancing to such of the young ladies as wore tulle ball gowns.

Mr. Nelson G. Thompson of Indianapolis, Ind., is visiting his parents at 1308 Riggs street.

Mrs. Chilton B. Sears gave an enjoyable tea Monday afternoon at her residence, 1035 Nineteenth street.

Mrs. Kindeleberger and Mrs. Charles H. Poor gave a tea from 4 to 7 Friday afternoon.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Shipley are the guests of Mrs. Niles at her home on Twentieth street.

Miss Annie Biddle of Detroit will leave on Wednesday for New York, where she will be joined on the 13th inst. by Miss Nellie Biddle for a week's stay at West Point.

Miss Aldrich, daughter of Senator Aldrich, has as her guest Miss Perkins of Boston.

Miss Houghton, daughter of the eminent Boston publisher, is visiting Senator and Mrs. Morrill.

Miss Ashurst of Philadelphia is the guest of Miss Sallie Emory.

Miss Annie Wakeman, the accomplished London correspondent of the Boston Herald, and private secretary to Mr. Charles Wyndham, the actor, has been staying at Willard's for the past few days. Miss Wakeman has been quite ill with the grip.

In the early summer she will return to her home in London.

Mrs. Hearst has entirely recovered from her recent indisposition and is now in New York, where she will remain until Thursday. Upon her return to Washington, Mrs. Hearst will occupy her new house, on New Hampshire avenue, which will not be entirely completed before the late spring.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Van Rensselaer of "Glen Luth," Berkeley, have leased for several seasons the house 1758 K street.

Mrs. John Frederick Leach gave a tea to her friends Friday afternoon, at her residence, 1753 Massachusetts avenue.

The Misses Myer gave a young ladies' luncheon on Tuesday.

Admiral and Mrs. Harman left yesterday for the South, where they will spend the present season on a tour of inspection of the light-houses along the coast.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer Berry gave a supper last evening in honor of her guest, Mrs. Wadsworth of New York.

Miss Gales of New York returned to her home on Tuesday, after a stay of several weeks with Mrs. N. S. Lincoln. A few days previous to her departure Miss Gales gave a theatre party, followed by a handsome supper at the Shoreham. The floral decorations were of white and purple Parma violets. The guests on that occasion were Dr. and Mrs. Lincoln, Mr. and Mrs. Lathrop Bradley, Lieutenant and Mrs. Ackley, and Dr. Murray.

A fancy-dress ball will be given by the pupils of Mrs. Flora C. Denham at the National Rifle Hall on Friday evening, February 1.

Owing to the continued illness of Mrs. Belle B. Bond, the equestrian and public reader of Boston, her annual visit of several weeks to this city has been indefinitely postponed.

A musical and literary entertainment for the benefit of St. John's Church will be given at the Polish Hall, on Sixteenth street, north of the city, on Thursday, February 1. The programme includes many the selections, and it is hoped the people interested in this good work will be present.

A complimentary hop will be tendered by the Cameo Club at the National Rifle Hall Thursday evening. Music will be furnished by the National Guard Band and a pleasant time is anticipated.

The Washington Hospital for Foundlings will be the scene of a pleasant gathering next Friday afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock. This charity has for its patronesses many of Washington's leading society ladies.

FIVE LITTLE TITERS.

In order to get the wild outs of a boy he must be thrashed.—Burlington Free Press.

Many an actor begins with big bill boards and ends with big board bills.—Life.

The burden of some arguments is so great that it makes the listeners tired.—Rome Sentinel.

We suppose the ship heaves to out of sympathy for the seasick passengers.—Binghamton Leader.

The man whose wits go wool-gathering is lucky if he doesn't get felled.—Brooklyn Illustrated Magazine.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL PATRIOTISM.

The New York Legislature has promptly passed the World's Fair bill, appropriating \$10,000,000 for the enterprise in 1892. This is commendable patriotism, perhaps, but the bill is unconstitutional all the same, and the scheme to h